

# Exhibit 493-3

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## consistency • constant

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See page xxiii for pronunciation key  
The \* symbol indicates terms or senses of American origin.

**consist** only in knowing facts) 3 to exist in harmony (*with*); be consistent (*with*) 4 to be characterized (by something); have its existence (*in*) (her "culture" *consists* merely in watching television) 5 [Archaic] to hold together or be held together; exist (usually by some means or agent)

**consis-ten-ty** (kən sis'tən sē) *n.*, *pl.* -cies [ML *constantia*; see fol.] 1 *a*) the condition of holding together; firmness or thickness, as of a liquid *b*) amount or degree of this (oil of the wrong *consistency*) 2 agreement; harmony; logical connection [arguments lacking *consistency*] 3 agreement with what has already been done or expressed; conformity with previous practice Also *consis-tence*

**consis-tent** (kən sis'tənt) *adj.* [*L. consistens*, *pp.* of *consistere*: see *consist*] 1 [Rare] holding together; firm; solid [*consistent* soil] 2 in agreement or harmony; in accord; compatible [decide *not consistent* with his words] 3 holding always to the same principles or practice [*consistent* behavior] —*consis-tent-ly* *adv.*

**consis-to-ry** (kən sis'tō rē) *n.*, *pl.* -ries [ME *consistorie* < OFr < *L. consistorium*, place of assembly, council < *consistere*: see *consist*] 1 *a*) [Obs.] a meeting place for a council or court *b*) the meeting of a council 2 *a*) a church council or court, as the papal senate or a council of deacons *b*) a session of such a body —*consisto-ri-al* (kən sis'tō rē əl) *adj.*

**con-so-ci-ate** (kən sō'shē ət; also, for *n.*, -tē) *n.* [ME *consociat* < *L. consociatus*, *pp.* of *consociare*, to share with; *con-* < *com-*, with + *sociare*, to join; see *sociable*] 1 [Rare] an associate — *vt.* *vt.* -at-ed, -at-ing to join together; unite in association —*con-so-ci-ation* *n.*

**con-sol** (kən sōl'), *kən sōl'* *n.* *sing.* of *console*  
**con-so-la-tion** (kən sō'lə shən) *n.* [ME *consolacio* < OFr *consolation* < *L. consolatio*] 1 a consoling or being consoled; comfort; solace 2 a person or thing that consoles

**consolation prize** a prize given to a contestant who does well but does not win, or who wins in a match for those previously defeated

**con-sol-a-to-ry** (kən sōl'ə tō rē, sōl'ə) *adj.* [ME *consolatorie* < *L. consolatorius* < *cp.* of *consolari*] consoling or tending to console; comforting  
**con-sol'v** (kən sōl'v) *vt.* -solved, -sol'ing [Fr *consoler* < *L. consolare* < *com-*, with + *solvere*, to comfort, solace] to make feel less sad or disappointed; comfort —*SYN.* *comfort* —*con-sol'a-ble* *adj.* —*con-sol'ing-ly* *adv.*

**con-sol'e** (kən sōl'ē) *n.* [*Fr.* prob. *con-* < *consolator*, *lit.* one who consoles (see *prec.*); name for carved figures supporting cornices or as rails in choir stalls (sense development analogous to that of *misericordia*, *n.* 1)] 1 an ornamental bracket for supporting a shelf, bust, cornice, etc. 2 *CONSOLA* TABLE 3 the desklike frame containing the keys, stops, pedals, and other controls of an organ 4 a radio, television, or phonograph cabinet designed to stand on the floor 5 an instrument panel or unit, containing gauges and the controls for operating aircraft, automobiles, computers, and other electrical or electronic systems 6 a raised portion between bucket seats in an automobile, containing storage compartments, switches and controls, a gearshift, etc.

**con-sol-e-table** (kən sōl'ē) 1 a table supported by ornamental consoles 2 a small table with legs curved or carved to resemble consoles, placed against a wall

**con-sol-i-date** (kən sōl'ə dāt) *vt.*, *vt.* -dat'ed, -dat'ing [= *L. consolidatus*, *pp.* of *consolidare* < *com-*, together + *solidare*, to make solid < *solidus*, solid; see *HOLD*] 1 to combine into a single whole; merge; unite 2 to make or become strong, stable, firmly established, etc. [the troops *consolidated* their position] 3 to make or become solid or compact —*SYN.* *JOIN* —*con-sol'i-da-tor* *n.*

\***consolidated school** a public school attended by pupils from several adjoining, esp. rural, districts

**con-sol-i-da-tion** (kən sōl'ə dā shən) *n.* a consolidating or being consolidated; specif., *a*) a merger; union *b*) a stabilization; strengthening *c*) a solidification

**con-sols** (kən sōl's; kən sōl'v) *pl.n.* [= *consolidated annuities*] British government securities, esp. those established in 1751 by the consolidation of nine loans

**con-som-mé** (kən sō'm mə; kən sō'm mə) *n.* [*Fr.* orig. *pp.* of *consommer*, to consume; confused with *consumme*, to consume] a clear soup made by boiling meat, and sometimes vegetables, in water and straining; it is served hot or as a cold jelly

**con-so-nance** (kən sō'nəns) *n.* [ME & OFr < *L. consonantia* < *consonans*, *pp.* of *consonare*, to sound together with < *com-*, with + *sonare* < *sonus*, sound] 1 harmony or agreement of elements or parts; accord 2 a pleasing combination of simultaneous musical sounds; harmony of tones 3 Prosody repetition of a consonant sound in stressed syllables in the middle or at the end of words (Ex: star/door, conceive/behave)

**con-so-nan-ty** (kən sō'nəntē) *n.* CONSONANCE (sense 1)

**con-so-nant** (kən sō'nənt) *adj.* [OFr < *L. consonans*; see *CONSONANCE*] 1 in harmony or agreement; in accord 2 harmonious in tone; opposed to DISSONANT 3 Prosody having consonance 4 consonantal — *n.* 1 any speech sound in the production of which the speaker completely stops and then releases the air stream, as in (p, t, k, b, d, g), stops it at one point while it escapes at another, as in (m, n, ŋ, l, r), forces it through a loosely closed or very narrow passage, as in (f, v, s, z, sh, zh, th, ð, h, kh, h, w, y), or uses a combination of these means, as in (ch, j); cf. vowel. 2 a letter or symbol representing such a sound 3 *Linguistics* any phoneme, esp. one produced as described above, that does not form the peak of a syllable —*con-so-nant-ly* *adv.*

**con-so-nan-tal** (kən sō'nənt'əl) *adj.* 1 having the nature or function of a consonant 2 of or having a consonant or consonants

**consonant shift** a sound change or series of connected sound changes in the consonants of a language or family of languages, as a series of changes in the Indo-European stops that set Germanic apart from other Indo-European languages, or of changes in the Germanic stops that set High German apart from other Germanic languages

**con-sort** (kən sōrt'; for *v.*, kən sōrt') *n.* [OFr < *L. consors* (gen. *consortis*), partner, neighbor < *com-*, with + *sors*, a share, lot; see *sort*] 1 [Obs.] a partner; companion 2 a wife or husband; spouse, esp. of a reigning king or queen 3 a ship that travels along with another 4 [Rare] *a*) [OFr *consortium* < *l. consortium*, community of goods < *consors*] association; fellowship; company *b*) agreement; accord 5 *a*) a 16th-17th-cent. English chamber music ensemble, sometimes including vocalists (term now used in the name of certain chamber ensembles, esp. those specializing in music of the Renaissance) *b*) the music composed for such an ensemble — *vt.* 1 to keep company or associate (with someone, esp. someone considered objectionable, undesirable, etc.) [*consorting* with thieves] 2 to be in harmony or agreement; be in accord — *vt.* [Obs.] 1 to associate; join; usually reflexive 2 to accompany or escort

**con-sor-tium** (kən sōrt'ē əm; sōrt'shē əm, shəm) *n.*, *pl.* -tia (-tē) [*L.*, community of goods; see *prec.*] 1 a partnership or association; specif., *a*) a temporary alliance of two or more business firms in a common venture *b*) an international banking agreement or association 2 Law the companionship and support provided by marriage, including the right of each spouse to receive this from the other

**con-spe-cif-ic** (kən spē'sif'ik) *adj.* [= *conspicues*, fellow species (see *con-* & *species*), modeled on *specific*] belonging to the same species

**con-spe-c-tus** (kən spēk'təs) *n.* [*L.*, a view, range of sight, *pp.* of *conspicere*; see *fol.*] 1 a general view; survey 2 a summary; outline; synopsis; digest

**con-spic-u-ous** (kən spēk'yoo əs) *adj.* [*L. conspicuus*, open to view < *con-*, to look at, observe < *com-*, intens. + *specere*, see; see *SPY*] 1 easy to see or perceive; obvious [a *conspicuous* billboard] 2 attracting attention by being unexpected, unusual, outstanding, or egregious; striking [*conspicuous* bravery, *conspicuous* folly] —*SYN.* *NOTICEABLE* —*con-spic-u-ously* *adv.* —*con-spic-u-ous-ness* *n.*

\***conspicuous consumption** [coined by T. VEBLEN in *The Theory of the Leisure Class* (1899)] showy extravagance in buying or using goods or services, meant to impress others with one's wealth, status, etc.

**con-spi-ra-cy** (kən spē'rə sə) *n.*, *pl.* -cies [ME *conspiracie*, *prob.* via *ML. conspirantia* < *L. conspirare*; see *CONSPIRE*] 1 a planning and acting together secretly, esp. for an unlawful or harmful purpose, such as murder or treason 2 the plan agreed on; plot 3 the group taking part in such a plan 4 a combining or working together [the *conspiracy* of events] —*SYN.* *NOT*  
**conspiracy theory** any theory that purports to explain something by ascribing it to collusion among powerful conspirators: a usually dismissive term implying that the theory is far-fetched, paranoid, etc. —*conspiracy theorist*

**con-spi-ra-tor** (kən spē'rə tər) *n.* [ME *conspirator* < OFr < *ML. conspirator* < *cp.* of *L. conspirare*; see *CONSPIRE*] a person who takes part in a conspiracy

**con-spi-ra-to-ri-al** (kən spē'rə tōrē əl) *adj.* 1 of or characteristic of a conspirator or conspiracy 2 conspiring or fond of conspiracy —*con-spi'rə-tōr-i-ally* *adv.*

**con-spire** (kən spē'r) *vi.* -spired', -spir'ing [ME *conspiren* < OFr *conspier* < *L. conspirare*, to breathe together, agree, unite < *com-*, together + *spire*, to breathe; see *SPERM*] 1 to plan and act together secretly, esp. in order to commit a crime 2 to combine or work together for any purpose or toward any effect [events *conspired* to ruin him] — *vt.* [Rare] 1 to plan or plot

**con-spi-ri-to** (kən spē'rē tō) [*It.* Musical Direction with spirit; with vigor]  
**const** or **Const** abbrev. 1 constable 2 constant 3 constitution 4 constitutional 5 construction

**con-stable** (kən'stə bəl; Brit kən'stə) *n.* [ME < OFr *constable* < *LL. comes stabuli*, *lit.*, count of the stable, hence chief groom < *L. comes*, companion, fellow (see *COUNT*) + *stabulum*, STABLE] 1 in the Middle Ages, the highest-ranking official of a royal household, court, etc. 2 the warden or keeper of a royal fortress or castle 3 a peace officer in a town or village, with powers and jurisdiction somewhat more limited than those of a sheriff 4 [Chiefly Brit.] a police officer

**Con-stable** (kən'stə bəl, kən'stə), John 1776-1837; Eng. landscape painter  
**con-stab-u-lary** (kən stab'yoo lə'rē) *n.*, *pl.* -lar'ies [ML *constabularius* < *l.* the territory under the jurisdiction of a constable 2 constables, collectively, as of a district 3 a police force characterized by a military organization but distinct from the regular army — *adj.* of constables or a constabulary; also *constab-u-lar* (-lār)]

**Con-stance** (kən'stəns) *n.* [Fr < *L. Constantia*, *lit.*, constancy; see *CONSTANCY*] a feminine name; dim. *Connie*

**Con-stance** (kən'stəns), Lake (ə) lake bounded by Switzerland, Germany, & Austria: 208 sq mi (539 sq km); c. 46 mi (74 km) long; Ger. name Bodensee

**con-stan-cy** (kən'stəns ə) *n.* [*L. constantia* < *constans*, *pp.* of *constare* < *com-*, together + *stare*, to stand] the state or quality of being unchanging, specif., *a*) firmness of mind or purpose; resoluteness *b*) steadfastness of affections or loyalties; faithfulness *c*) freedom from variation or change; regularity; stability

**con-stant** (kən'stənt) *adj.* [ME & OFr *constant* < *L. constans*; see *prec.*] 1 not changing; remaining the same; specif., *a*) remaining firm in purpose; resolute *b*) remaining steady in affections or loyalties; faithful *c*) remaining free from variation or change; regular; stable 2 going on all the time



**paw** (**paw**) *n.* [ME *pawche* < MFr *panche* < L *pantex* (gen. *panticis*), *pau* < IE base \**pank-*, to swell > Russ *puk*, a bundle, bunch] 1 the abdomen, or belly; esp., a large, protruding belly; potbely 2 RUMEN — *pau*ch-*ness* *n.* — *pau*ch-*y* *adj.*

**pau-per** (**pō'par**) *n.* [L, poor person, poor] 1 [Historical] a person who lives on charity, esp. on tax-supported charity 2 any person who is extremely poor

**pau-per-ism** (**-iz'əm**) *n.* the condition of being a pauper

**pau-per-ize** (**pō'par'iz'**) *vt.* -ized', -iz'/ing to make a pauper of; impoverish — *pau*-*per*-i-za-tion *n.*

**pau-piette** (**pō pyet'**) *n.* [also in *italics*] a thin slice of meat or fish rolled around a filling as of meat or vegetables and then braised or fried

**pau-ro-me-tab-o-lous** (**pō'rō mā tab'ō lās**) *adj.* [*<* Gr *pauros*, small (*<* IE base \**pōur-*, see FEW) < *metabolos*, changeable < *metabolē*, change: see METABOLISM] designating or of a group of insect orders, as orthopterans or hemipterans, in which metamorphosis to the adult state from the juvenile state is gradual and without any sudden, radical change of body form: also

**pau-ro-met'a-bol'ic** (**-met'ō bāl'ik**) *n.* — *pau*-*ro*-*me*-*tab*-*o*-*lism* *n.*

**Pau-sa-ni-as** (**pō sā'nē as**) 2d cent. A.D.; Gr. historian & geographer, probably born in Lydia

**pause** (**pōz**) *n.* [ME *pawse* < MFr *pause* < L *pausa* < Gr *pausis*, a stopping < *pauein*, to bring to an end < IE base \**paus-*, to let go > OPrus *pausto*, wild] 1 a short period of inaction; temporary stop, break, or rest, as in speaking or reading 2 hesitation; interruption; delay [pursuit without *pause*] 3 a) a stop or break in speaking or reading, which clarifies meaning b) any mark of punctuation indicating this 4 *Music* a) the holding of a tone or rest beyond its written value, at the discretion of the performer b) a sign indicating this, written above the note or rest 5 *Prosody* a rhythm break or caesura — *vi.* *paused*, *pausing* [Fr *paiser* < L *pausare*, to stop < the *n.*] 1 to make a pause; be temporarily inactive; stop; hesitate 2 to dwell or linger: with *on* or *upon* — *vi.* to cause to be temporarily inactive; briefly stop the action of (an electronic device, audio or video stream, etc.) — *give some-one* *pause* to make someone hesitant or uncertain — *pau*-*ser* *n.*

**pav-ane** (**pā van'**, -vān') *n.* [Fr < Olt *pavana* < (danza) *Pavana*, lit., (dance) of Padua < dial. *Pava*, for *Padua*; assoc. by folk etym. with Fr *pavaner*, to strut, walk like a peacock < L *pavo*, peacock] 1 a slow, stately court dance of Spanish or Italian origin, performed by couples 2 the music for this Also *pavan* (*pāv'an*)

**Pav-a-rot-ti** (**pā'vā rōt'tē**; It *pā'vā rōt'tē*), *Lucia-no* (**lōō chā'nō**) 1935-2007; It. operatic tenor

**pave** (**pāv**) *vt.* *paved*, *paving* [ME *paven* < OFr *paver* < VL \**pavare*, for L *pavire*, to ram, beat < IE base \**pēu-*, to strike, chop > Lith *pianti*, L *putare*, to cut] 1 to cover over the surface of (a road, etc.), as with concrete, asphalt, or brick 2 to be the top surface or covering of 3 to cover closely or thickly; overlay — *pave* the *way* (for) to prepare the way (for); facilitate the introduction (of)

**pav-é** (**pā vā'**) *n.* [Fr, orig. pp. of OFr *paver*, prec.] 1 [Archaic] pavement 2 a setting of jewelry in which the gems are placed close together so that no metal shows

**pave-ment** (**pāv'mənt**) *n.* [OFr < L < *pavimentum* < *pavire*, to beat: see *PAVE*] 1 a paved surface or covering, as of concrete, brick, etc.; specif., a) a paved street or road b) [Brit.] a sidewalk 2 the material used in paving

**pav-er** (**pāv'vər**) *n.* 1 a person or thing that paves 2 a brick, stone, etc. used in paving, esp. such a brick specially designed and treated for use in yard or garden walks

**Pav-ia** (**pā vī'ā**) commune in NW Italy, on the Ticino River

**pav-id** (**pāv'id**) *adj.* [L *pavidus* < *pavere*, to tremble, orig., be struck down < *pavire*: see *PAVE*] [Rare] fearful; afraid; timid

**pav-il-ion** (**pā vil'yən**) *n.* [ME *pavilion* < OFr *pavillon* < L *papilio*, butterfly, also tent (from its shape): see PAPILIONACEOUS] 1 a large tent, usually with a peaked top 2 a) a building or part of a building, often partly open and highly ornamented, used for entertainment, exhibits, etc., as at a fair or park b) a decorative shelter or summerhouse 3 part of a building jutting out from the main part and often ornamented 4 any of the separate or connected parts of a group of related buildings, as of a hospital or sanitarium 5 the part of a brilliant-cut gem between the girdle and the culet — *vt.* to furnish with or shelter in or as in a pavilion

**pav-ing** (**pāv'vīŋ**) *n.* 1 a pavement 2 material for a pavement

**pav-ior** (**pāv'yar**) *n.* [altered < ME *pavier* < *paven*, *PAVE*] 1 a person or thing that paves; paver 2 the material used in paving Also [Chiefly Brit.] *pav'ior*

**pav-is** (**pāv'is**) *n.* [ME *paveis* < MFr *pavaiz* < It *pavese* after *Pavia*, Italy, where first made] a large shield for protecting the entire body, used in the 14th through 16th cent.: also sp. *pav'ise*

**Pav-lov** (**pāv'lōv**; Russ *pāv'lōf*'), *I-van* **Pe-tro-vich** (*i vān' pye trō'vich*) 1849-1936; Russ. physiologist — *Pav*-*lo*-*van* (*pāv'lō vān*, -lō'-) *adj.*

**Pav-lo-va** (**pāv'lō'vā**, *pav*; Russ *pāv'lōf vō'*'), *An-na* (**Mat'veyevna**) (**ān'ā**) 1881-1931; Russ. ballet dancer

**Pav-o** (**pāv'vō**) *n.* [L, *PEACOCK*] a S constellation near the celestial pole between Octans and Telescopium

**pav-o-nine** (**pāv'ō nīn'**, -nīn) *adj.* [L *pavoninus* < *pavo*, *PEACOCK*] 1 of or resembling a peacock 2 iridescent, as a peacock's tail

**paw'** (**pō**) *n.* [ME *pau* < OFr *poue* < Frank \**pauta*, a paw (< pre-Celt \**pauta*) > Ger *poff*] 1 the foot of a four-footed animal having claws 2 [informal] a hand — *vt.*, *vi.* 1 to touch, dig, hit, strike out (at), etc. with the paws or feet [a horse *pawing* the air] 2 a) to handle (something) clumsily

**paw-ter** (**pāt'ər**) *vi.* [freq. of *PAT-2*] 1 to make a patter 2 to run or move along so as to make a patter — *n.* a series of quick, light taps [the *patter* of rain on leaves]

**pāt-ter** (**pāt'ər**) *vt.*, *vi.* [ME *pāteren* < *pāter*, in *pāternoster*, as pronounced in rapid, mechanical recitation] to speak or mumble rapidly or glibly; recite (prayers, etc.) mechanically or thoughtlessly — *n.* 1 language peculiar to a group, class, etc., and not generally understood by outsiders; cant; jargon 2 the glib, rapid speech of salespeople, comedians, magicians, etc. 3 jargon, meaningless chatter — *pāt-ter* *er* *n.*

**pāt-ter** (**pāt'ər**) *n.* a person or thing that pats

**pāt-tern** (**pāt'ər-n**) *n.* [ME *patron* < OFr *patron*, *patron*, hence something to be imitated, patterning: see *PATRON*] 1 a person or thing considered worthy of imitation or copying 2 a model or plan used as a guide in making things; a mold for casting metal 4 something representing a class or type; example; design 5 an arrangement of form; disposition of parts or elements; design [wallpaper *patterns*, the *pattern* of a novel] 6 a regular, mainly unvarying route, movement, etc. [traffic *pattern*, landing *pattern*] 8 a) grouping or a diagram, showing such distribution 9 [Now Rare] sufficient material for making a garment — *vt.* 1 to make, do, shape, or plan in imitation of a model or pattern: with *on*, *upon*, or *after* 2 to supply with a pattern or design; mark or decorate with a pattern — *SYN.* *MODEL*

**pat-tern-mak-er** (**-māk'ər**) *n.* a person who makes patterns, as for molds or for various articles to be mass-produced; also *pattern maker*

**patter song** a musical-comedy song with a simple tune and comic lyrics sung with great rapidity

**Pāt-ri** (**pāt'rē**; *E* *pāt'rē*), **A-de-li-na** (**ā'dē lē'nā**) (born *Adela Juana Maria Patti*) 1843-1919; It. operatic soprano, born in Spain

**Pat-ton** (**pāt'tən**), **George S** (Smith) 1885-1945; U.S. general

**pāt-ty** (**pāt'ē**) *n.*, *pl.* -*ties* [Fr *pâtê*: see *PÂTÊ*] 1 a small pie, esp. a meat pie 2 a small, flat cake of ground meat, fish, etc., usually fried 3 any disk-shaped piece, as of candy

**pāt-ty-cake** (**pāt'ē kāk'**) *n.* [*<* earlier *sp. pat-a-cake*] 1 the opening words of a nursery rhyme 2 a game played by clapping the hands in rhythm to this rhyme

**pāt-ty-pan** (**-pan'**) *n.* [orig., a small, round baking pan < *PATTY* + *PAN*'] a variety of summer squash having a saucer-shaped white fruit, scalloped around the edges

**pāt-ty shell** a small pastry case in which an individual portion of creamed fish, meat, etc. is served

**pat-u-lous** (**pāt'yōō lās**, *pach'ō-*) *adj.* [L *patulus* < *patere*, to stretch out: see *FATHOM*] Bot. standing open, or spreading — *pat*-*u*-*lous*-*ly* *adv.* — *pat*-*u*-*lous*-*ness* *n.*

**patz-er** (**pāt'sər**) *n.* [prob. < Ger *patzen*, to bungle, blunder] [Slang] an amateur or inferior chess player

**PAU** abbrev. Pan American Union

**pau-city** (**pō'sē tē**) *n.* [ME *paucyte* < MFr or L: MFr *paucité* < L *paucitas* < *paucus*, few] 1 fewness; small number 2 scarcity; dearth; insufficiency

**Paul'** (**pōl'**) *n.* [L *Paulus* (or Gr *Paulos*), Roman surname, prob. < *paulus*, small: akin to *paucus*, few] a masculine name: equiv. L. *Paulus*, It. *Paolo*, Paulo, Sp. *Pablo*: fem. *Paula*, *Pauline*

**Paul'** (**pōl'**) 1 (original name *Saul*) (died A.D. 67?); a Jew of Tarsus who became the Apostle of Christianity to the Gentiles: author of several Letters in the New Testament: his day is June 29: also *Saint Paul* 2 *Paul* I 1754-1801: czar of Russia (1796-1801): son of Catherine II & Peter III 3 *Paul* III (born *Alessandro Farnese*) 1468-1549; pope (1534-49) 4 *Paul* VI (born *Giovanni Battista Montini*) 1897-1978; pope (1963-78)

**Paul-a** (**pō'lā**) *n.* [L, fem. of *PAUL*'] a feminine name: see *PAUL*

**Paul Bun-yan** (**bun'yən**) *American Folklore* a giant lumberjack who, with the help of his blue ox, Babe, performs various superhuman feats

**paul-dron** (**pōl'drən**) *n.* [ME *pōlron*, apothec < MFr *espauleron* < *espaule*, the shoulder: see *EPAULET*] a piece of plate armor to protect the shoulder

**Paul-i** (**pō'lie**), **Wolf-gang** (**wōlf'gāŋ'**; Ger *vōlf'gāŋk'*) 1900-58; U.S. physicist, born in Austria

**Pauli exclusion principle** [after prec.] the principle that no two electrons, protons, etc. in a given system can have the same set of quantum numbers and, thus, that no two can occupy the same space at the same time: see *FERMION*

**Paul-line'** (**pō'līn'**, -līn') *adj.* [Modif. *Paulinus*] of or characteristic of the Apostle Paul, his writings, or his doctrines

**Paul-in-e'** (**pō'lēn'**) *n.* [L *Paulina*, fem. of *Paulinus* < L *Paulus*, *PAUL*'] a feminine name

**Paul-ing** (**pō'līŋ**), **Li-nus** (**Carl**) (**lī'nēs**) 1901-94; U.S. chemist

**Paul-ist** (**pō'līst**) *n.* a member of a Roman Catholic group, the Society of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in New York in 1858

**paul-low-na** (**pō'lō'nē ā**) *n.* [Modif., after *Anna Pavlovna* (died 1865), daughter of Czar Paul I] any of a genus (*Paulownia*) of Asian trees of the figwort family, with large, heart-shaped leaves and large, erect clusters of violet flowers; esp., a tree (*P. tomentosa*) having fragrant, violet flowers like those of foxglove

## plate block • plausible

1118

See page xxiii for pronunciation key  
The \* symbol indicates terms or senses of American origin

as can be shown by a flat extent on a graph, etc.; specif., a period in which an individual's learning rate does not improve —*vt.* to become relatively stable or constant, as in position

**plate block** *Platēyē* a block of postage stamps with a serial number (plate number) in the margin

**plate-let** (plāt'let) *n.* [ME *plateyete* < OFr *platin*, flat plate, metal plate < *plat*: see *PLATE*] 1 a flat metal plate, as that in a printing press which presses the paper against the inked type 2 in a typewriter, the roller against which the keys strike the ribbon and paper

**plate-ful** (plāt'fool') *n., pl. -fuls'* as much as a plate will hold

**plate glass** ground and polished, clear glass in thick sheets used for shop windows, mirrors, etc.

**plate-let** (plāt'let) *n.* [PLATE + -LET] 1 any of certain round or oval, nonnucleated disks, smaller than a red blood cell and containing no hemoglobin, found in the blood of mammals and associated with the process of blood clotting 2 THROMBOCYTE (sense 1)

**plate-on** (plāt'on) *n.* [ME *plateyone* < OFr *platin*, flat plate, metal plate < *plat*: see *PLATE*] 1 a flat metal plate, as that in a printing press which presses the paper against the inked type 2 in a typewriter, the roller against which the keys strike the ribbon and paper

**plate-er** (plāt'er) *n.* 1 a person or thing that plates 2 [see *PLATE*, n. 13b] an inferior race horse

**plate rail** a shell-like molding along the upper part of a wall of a room, for holding ornamental plates, etc.

**plate tectonics** *Geol.* the theory that the earth's surface consists of plates, or large crustal slabs, whose constant motion explains continental drift, mountain building, etc.

**platform** (plāt'form) *n.* [Fr *plate-forme*, lit., flat form: see *PLATE* & *FORM*] 1 a raised horizontal surface of wood, stone, or metal; specif., a) a raised stage or flooring beside railroad tracks or the like b) a raised flooring or stage for performers, speakers, etc. 2 a statement of principles and policies, esp. of a political party 3 a shoe with a platform sole: in full **platform shoe** 4 *Comput.* a) a standard hardware design for use with a compatible operating system, software, etc. b) such a compatible system, software, etc. 5 a basic design, process, plan, etc., esp. one that functions as a basis for growth or innovation 6 a means or opportunity for public discussion; forum 7 a means of disseminating information, as through a media outlet, the Internet, etc. —*adj.* designating a thick sole of cork, leather, etc. for a shoe

**platform bed** a bed consisting of a mattress supported by a platform on legs, often with the space below enclosed

\***platform rocker** a rocking chair that rocks atop an attached, stationary base

\***platform scale** [*also pl.*] a weighing machine with a platform for holding whatever is to be weighed

\***platform tennis** a type of PADDLE TENNIS using a rubber ball: the platform is surrounded by a wire screen, off which the ball may be played

**Plath** (plāth), Sylvia 1932-63; U.S. poet

**plating** (plāt'ing) *n.* 1 the act or process of a person or thing that plates 2 an external layer of metal plates 3 a thin coating of gold, silver, tin, etc.

**plat-in-ic** (plā tin'ik) *adj.* of, like, or containing platinum, esp. tetravalent platinum

**plat-nize** (plāt'n iz') *vt.* -nized', -niz'ing to coat or combine with platinum —*plat-in-ize*/tion *n.*

**plat-no-cy-a-nide** (plāt'n ō'si'ā nīd') *n.* a double salt of platinum cyanide and another cyanide

**plat-tinoid** (plāt'n id') *adj.* [PLATINUM + -OID] resembling platinum —*n.* 1 an alloy of copper, nickel, zinc, and tungsten, having a strong resistance to electric current; used in resistors, thermocouples, etc. 2 any metal associated with platinum

**plat-tinous** (plāt'n əs) *adj.* of, like, or containing platinum, esp. divalent platinum

**plat-num** (plāt'n əm) *n.* [ModL < Sp *platina*, dim. of *plata*, silver < Prov. metal plate, silver bar, silver < VL *\*platinus*, flat; see *PLATE*] a silver-colored, malleable, ductile, metallic chemical element that is highly resistant to corrosion and tarnish, used as a chemical catalyst, for acid-proof containers, ignition fuses, jewelry, dental alloys, etc.; symbol, Pt; at. no. 78; see the periodic table of elements in the Reference Supplement —*adj.* [by assoc. with the platinum-plated copy awarded to the performer(s)] \*designating a record, tape, disc, video, etc. which has registered sales of a specified number, as two million, or value, as \$1,000,000: platinum reflects a greater number or value than gold

**platinum black** a black powder of finely divided metallic platinum, made by reduction of platinum salts: used as a catalyst, as in organic synthesis

\***platinum blonde** [from the silvery color of the metal] 1 a girl or woman with very light, silvery-blonde hair; natural or bleached 2 such a color

**platinum metal** any of a group of similar metals, including ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium, and platinum

**plat-tude** (plāt' tūd', -tyūd') *n.* [Fr < OFr *plat*, flat (see *PLATE*), inf. by latitude, rectitude] 1 a commonplace, flat, or dull quality, as in speech or writing 2 a commonplace or trite remark, esp. one uttered as if it were fresh or original —*plat-tu-dinous* (-tūd'n əs) *adj.* —*plat'it'u-dinously* *adv.*

*SYN.* —a **plat-tude** is a trite remark or idea, esp. one uttered as if it were novel or momentous; a **commonplace** is any obvious or conventional remark or idea; a **truism** is a statement whose truth is widely known and whose utterance, therefore, seems superfluous; a **cliché** is an expression

or idea which, though once fresh and forceful, has become hackneyed and weak through much repetition; **bromide** is an informal term for a platitudinous idea that is especially dull, tiresome, or annoying

**plat'it'u-di-nize** (plāt' it'ūd'n iz', -tyūd'n') *vt.* -nized', -niz'ing to write or speak platitudes

**Plat-o** (plāt'ō) [Gr *Platōn*] 427?-347? B.C.; Gr. philosopher

**Plat-on-ic** (plō tin'ik, plā-) *adj.* [L. *Platonicus* < Gr *Platōnikos*] 1 of or characteristic of Plato or his philosophy 2 idealistic, visionary, or impractical 3 [usually pl.] designating or of a relationship, or love, between a man and a woman that is purely spiritual or intellectual and without sexual activity —*Plat-on'ic-ly* *adv.*

**Platonic year** GREAT YEAR

**Plat-on-ism** (plāt'n iz'm) *n.* [ModL *Platonismus*] 1 the philosophy of Plato or his school; esp., the doctrine holding that objects of perception are real insofar as they imitate or participate in an independent realm of immutable essences, ideas, or logical forms which constitute the world of essential reality: see IDEALISM 2 the theory or practice of Platonic love

**Plat-on-ist** (plāt'n ist) *n.* 1 a follower of Plato or his philosophy 2 a person who tends to be abstract, speculative, or idealistic in outlook, rather than empirical or practical: distinguished from ARISTOTELIAN

**Plat-nize** (plāt'n iz') *vt.* -nized', -niz'ing to follow the philosophy of Plato; philosophize in a Platonic manner —*vt.* to make Platonic

**Plat-toon** (plā tūn') *n.* [Fr *peloton*, a unit, group, platoon < OFr *pelote*, a ball: see PELLET] 1 a military unit composed of two or more squads or sections, normally under the command of a lieutenant: it is a subdivision of a company, troop, etc. 2 a group or unit like this [a platoon of police] 3 Sports any of the specialized squads (as the offensive and defensive squads in professional football) constituting a single team —*vt.* 1 to divide into platoons, or use as or on a platoon 2 Sports to alternate (players) at a position [to platoon two rookies in right field] —*adv.* Sports 1 to be alternated with another player at a position 2 to platoon players at a position

**platoon sergeant** U.S. Army the senior noncommissioned officer in a platoon, equal in grade to a sergeant first class

**Platt-deutsch** (plāt'doich') *n.* [Ger < Du *Plattdeutsch* < *plat*, plain, clear, lit., flat < OFr: see *PLATE*] + *-deutsch*, German: see DEUTSCHLAND] the group of West Germanic dialects of N Germany, Low German

**Platte** (plat) [*<* Fr *Rivière Platte*, lit., flat river] river formed in central Nebr. by the North Platte & the South Platte rivers, & flowing eastward into the Missouri: 310 mi (499 km)

**plat-ter** (plāt'er) *n.* [ME *plater* < Anglo-Fr < OFr *plat*: see *PLATE*] 1 a large plate, usually oval, for serving food, esp. meat or fish 2 the circular, motor-driven surface of a turntable on which phonograph records are played 3 [Old Slang] HOME PLATE 4 [Slang] a phonograph record

**Plattsburgh** (plāt's/burg) [after Z. Platt, early settler, c. 1784] city in NE N.Y., on Lake Champlain: scene of a British invasion (1814) repulsed by the U.S.

**plat-y'** (plāt'e) *adj.* *Geol.* composed of plates, sheets, or slabs, as certain sandstones or limestones

**plat-y'** (plāt'e) *n., pl. plat'y, plat'ys, plat'ies* [clipped < ModL *Platypterus*, a genus of fishes < fol. + Gr *poikilos*, many-colored] any of various brightly colored livebearers (genus *Xiphophorus*) native to Central America

**plat-y'** (plāt'e) [*<* Gr *platys*, broad, flat < IE \**plat-*, var. of base \**ple-* PLAIN] combining form broad or flat [platyhelminth]

**plat-y-hel-minth** (plāt'ya hel'minth) *n.* [prec. + HELMINTH] any of a phylum (Platyhelminthes) of flat worms with a soft, unsegmented body and a flame cell system, as the planarians, tapeworms, or liver flukes; flatworm —*plat'y-hel-min'thic* *adj.*

**plat-y-pus** (plāt'ya pəs) *n., pl. -pus-es* or -pi' (-pi') [ModL < Gr *platypus*, flatfooted < *platys*, flat (see *PLATY-*) + *-pus*, FOOT] a small, aquatic, egg-laying monotreme mammal (Ornithorhynchus anatinus) of Australia and Tasmania, with webbed feet, a beaverlike tail, and a ducklike bill; duckbill

**plat-yrrhine** (plāt'ya rin', -rin) *adj.* [ModL *platyrrhinus* < Gr *platyrrhin*, broad-nosed < *platy* (see *PLATY-*) + *-rhis* (gen. *rhinos*), nose: see RHINO] having a broad, flat nose with nostrils that open to the side, creating a wide, flat septum —*n.* a platyrrhine animal, esp. the New World monkeys See CATARRHINE

**plau-dit** (plō'dit) *n.* [*<* L *plaudere*, pl. imper. of *plaudere*, to applaud] [usu. -ally pl.] 1 an applauding or round of applause 2 any expression of approval or praise

**plau-si-bile** (plō'sə bol) *adj.* [L *plausibilis* < *plaudere*, to applaud] 1 seemingly true, acceptable, etc. 2 seemingly honest, trustworthy, etc.: often implying distrust —*plaus'ib-il-ity* *n.*, *plaus'ib-il-ness* —*plaus'ib-il-ly* *adv.* *SYN.* —*plausible* applies to that which at first glance appears to be true, reasonable, valid, etc. but which may or may not be so, although there is no connotation of deliberate deception [a plausible argument]; *credible* is used of that which is believable because it is supported by evidence, sound logic, etc. [a credible account]; *spacious* applies to that which is superficially reasonable, valid, etc. but is actually not so, and it connotes intention to deceive [a spacious excuse] —*ANT.* *genuine, actual*



platypus

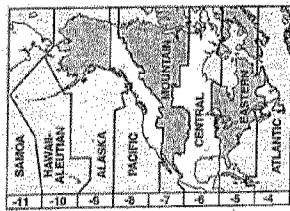


## timer • tingle

1518

See page 10 for pronunciation key.  
The n symbol indicates terms or senses of American origin.

- timer** (tīm'ər) *n.* 1 *a*) TIMEKEEPER *b*) STOPWATCH *c*) 2 in internal-combustion engines, any part or system designed to control the timing of the spark in the cylinder. 3 any of various devices for timing, or automatically starting and stopping at predetermined times, the operation of some mechanism.
- time-release** (tīm'ər-lēz) *adj.* or *adj.* or characterized by the gradual release of active ingredients [a time-release antihistamine capsule]; also **time-release**
- times** (tīmz) *prop.* multiplied by [two times three is six]; symbol,  $\times$  —*n.* a quantity consisting of equal multiples or equal fractions of a given quantity or quality; often used loosely [three times the amount, five times smaller, many times greater]
- time-saving** (tīm'sāv'ing) *adj.* that saves time because of greater efficiency, etc. —**time/sav'ing** *n.*
- time-server** (tīm'sər'ver) *n.* a person who for personal advantage adapts his or her patterns of behavior to suit the mood of the times or to please those in power; toady —**time/serv'ing** *n.*
- time-share** (tīm'shər) *n.* 1 TIME SHARING (sense 2). 2 a property held in time sharing. Also, and for 2 usually, **time/shares** —*vt.* -shared', -shar'ing to occupy (a property) through time sharing
- time sharing** 1 a system permitting the simultaneous employment of a computer by many users at remote locations 2 a plan for sharing ownership in a property, such as a vacation home or condominium, in which each of the joint purchasers may occupy the unit during a specified period each year. Also written **time/shar'ing** *n.*
- time sheet** a sheet on which are recorded the hours worked by an employee or employees
- time signature** *Music* a metric notation, typically consisting of one number over another, indicating the unit of measurement and the number of beats in the following measure or measures; the opening or predominant meter of a piece is indicated directly after the opening clef or key signature (Ex. 3/4 means three quarter-note beats; 5/4 is often used instead of 4/4)
- time-span** (tīm'span) *n.* a period of time between events or taken up by a process
- times table** [informal] MULTIPLICATION TABLE
- time study** a study of each of the steps in an operation or procedure and the time consumed by them, for the purpose of devising methods of increasing efficiency or productivity of workers
- time-table** (tīm'tā'bal) *n.* a schedule of the times certain things are to happen, specif. of the times of arrival and departure of airplanes, trains, buses, etc.
- time-tested** (tīm'tes'tid) *adj.* having value proved by long use or experience
- time travel** a journeying into the past or the future, as in science fiction —**time/trav'el** *adj.* -eled or -elled, -eling or -elling —**time/trav'el** *n.* -time/trav'el'er
- time trial** a competitive racing event decided by the time each contestant takes to cover a course individually, often, specif., as a preliminary event to determine qualifiers for head-to-head competition; often used in pl.
- time warp** the condition or process of being displaced from one point in time to another, as in science fiction
- time-work** (tīm'wərk) *n.* work paid for by the hour or day; cf. piecework —**time/work'er** *n.*
- time-worn** (tīm'worn) *adj.* 1 worn or deteriorated by long use or existence 2 hackneyed; trite
- time zone** any one of the 24 longitudinal regions of the earth, each occupying 15 degrees and having a mean solar time one hour greater than that of the neighboring region to the west
- timid** (tīm'id) *adj.* [L. *timidus* < *timere*, to fear] 1 easily frightened; lacking self-confidence; shy; timorous 2 showing fear or lack of self-confidence; hesitant [a timid reply] —*SYN.* AFRAID —**timidly** *adv.* —**timidity** *n.* —**timidness** —**timidly** *adv.*
- timning** (tīm'ning) *n.* 1 *a*) the regulation of the speed, or of the moment of occurrence, of something so as to produce the most effective results [the timning of an engine, of a golfer's swing, of an announcement, etc.] *b*) the pacing of various scenes, as of a play, for total effect *c*) the pacing of a skit, monologue, etc., as for comedic effect 2 measurement of time, as with a stopwatch
- Timișoara** (tē'mē'shō'ra) city in the Banat region of W Romania
- Timmins** (tīm'mins) [after its founder, N. A. Timmins (1867-1936), mining prospector] city in E Ontario, Canada: a gold-mining center
- time-ra-y** (tīm'rā'y) *n.* [MF *timore* < ML *timoraria* < Gr *thimōra* < *timē*, honor, worth (< IE base \**kwē-*, to heed, value > Lith *kāina*, worth, price) < *krēia* (< IE base \**krac-*)] 1 in the philosophy of Plato, a form of government in which ambition for power and glory motivates the rulers 2 in the philosophy of Aristotle, a form of government in which political power is in direct proportion to property ownership —**tim-o-cra-tic** (tīm'ōkrā'tik) *adj.*



time zones

- Timor** (tē'mōr', tē'mōr') island in SE Asia, in the Malay Archipelago; the W part of the island (West Timor) is part of Indonesia; the E part (East Timor) is an independent nation —**Ti'mor-ese'** *adj.* *n.*
- Timor-Leste** (tē'mōr'lestē) official name for East Timor
- tim-or-ous** (tīm'ər əs) *adj.* [ME *timoreus* < MF *timoreus* < ML *timorosa* < L *timor*, fear < *timere*; see TIMID] 1 full of or subject to fear; timid 2 showing or caused by timidity —*SYN.* AFRAID —**tim'or-ously** *adv.* —**tim'or-ous-ness** *n.*
- Timor Sea** arm of the Indian Ocean, between Timor & the NW coast of Australia; c. 300 mi (483 km) wide
- Timor Timur** (tē'mōr'tē'mōr', tē'mōr'-) Indonesian name for East Timor
- tim-o-thy** (tīm'ə-thē) *n.* [after Timothy Hanson, who took the seed (c. 1720) from New York to the Carolinas] a perennial European grass (*Phleum pratense*) with dense, cylindrical spikes of bristly spikelets, widely grown for hay
- Tim-o-thy** (tīm'ə-thē) *n.* [Fr *Timothe* < L *Timotheus* < Gr *Timotheos* < *timē*, honor (see TIMOCRACY) & *theos*, god (see THEO)] 1 a masculine name; dim. *Tim*, *Timmy* 2 either of two books of the New Testament; letters of the Apostle Paul to his disciple Timothy; abbrev. *Tim*, *Tim*, or *Ti*
- tim-pa-ni** (tīm'pə-nē) *pl.* *n.* *sing.* -no' (-nō') [It. pl. of *timpano* < L *tympān*; see *tympān*] (often with *sing. v.*) kettledrums; esp., a set of kettledrums of different pitches played by one performer in an orchestra —**tim'panist** *n.*
- Timor** (tē'mōr') *WOF* of TAMERLANE
- tin** (tīn) *n.* [ME < OE, akin to Ger *zinn*; only in Grmc languages] 1 a soft, silver-white, crystalline, metallic chemical element, available at ordinary temperatures and used in making shiny alloys and tinplated, solders, utensils, tin plate, superconducting magnets, etc.; symbol, *Sn*; at. no. 50; see the periodic table of elements in the Reference Supplement 2 *tin plate* 3 *a*) a pan, box, etc. made of tin plate *b*) [Chiefly Brit.] can' 2 *tin* 3 *a*) [Old Slang] money Various used to connote cheapness, baseness, squalor, etc. of a material or thing —*vt.* -tinned', -ting' 1 to cover or plate with tin 2 [Chiefly Brit.] can' (vt. 1)
- Tina** (tē'nə) *n.* a feminine name; see CHRISTINE, ERNESTINE, JUSTINA
- tin-a-mou** (tīn'ə'mōv') *n.* [Fr < Carib *tinamu*] any of an order (Tinamiformes) of Central and South American birds resembling fowl, that are strong runners and live in brush or forests
- tin-ber-gen** (tīn'ber'ken) 1 Jan (Yln) 1903-94; Du. economist 2 Nikolaas (nē'lō's lās') 1907-83; Du. ethnologist; brother of Jan
- tin-cal** (tīn'kāl', -kōl') *n.* [Malay *tingkal* < Pers *tiḡkal*, *tiḡkar* < Sans *ṭiḡkala*] crude borax
- tin-can** 1 can' (n. 2) 2 [Slang] DESTROYER (n. 2)
- tinged** (tīŋgd) *adj.* [L. *tingere*, pp. of *tingere*; see TINGE] [Archaic] tinged; tinted —*n.* [Now Rare] a color; tint
- tinged** *abbrev.* tincture
- tinge-to-ri-al** (tīŋg'tōr'ē əl) *adj.* [*L. tinctorius* < *tinctus*, dyer < *tingere*; see fol.] having to do with color, dyeing, or staining —**tinge-to-ri-ally** *adv.*
- tincture** (tīŋkt'chər) *n.* [ME < L *tingitura* < *tingere*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye; see TINGE] 1 [Obs.] a dye 2 a light color; tint; tinge 3 a slight admixture or infusion of some substance or quality; trace, smattering, etc. 4 *Heraldry* any color, metal, or fur 5 *Pharmacy* a dilute solution consisting of a medicinal substance in alcohol or in alcohol and water, usually 10% to 20% by volume; tinctures are more dilute than fluid extracts and more volatile than spirits —*vt.* -tured', -tur'ing 1 to color lightly; tint; tinge 2 to imbue or permeate lightly with some substance or quality [a message tinged with hope]
- Tin-dale** or **Tin-dal** (tīn'dəl), William alt. sp. of WILLIAM TYNDALE
- tinder** (tīn'dər) *n.* [ME < OE *tynder* (akin to Ger *zunder*) < base of OE *tendan*, to kindle] any dry, easily flammable material, esp. as formerly used for starting a fire from a spark made by flint and steel struck together
- tinder-box** (-bōks) *n.* 1 [Historical] a metal box for holding tinder, flint, and steel for starting a fire 2 any highly flammable object, structure, etc. 3 a place or situation likely to be the source of a flare-up of trouble, war, etc.
- tine** (tīm) *n.* [ME *tīn* < OE, akin to OHG *zint*, a jag, prong; see *zinc*] a slender, projecting part that is pointed at the end; prong (the tines of a fork) —**tined** *adj.*
- tine-a** (tīm'ə ə) *n.* [ME < L, goading worm, moth] any of various skin diseases caused by a fungus; esp., ringworm
- tinea barbae** (bār'bē) [ModL, tinea of the beard < L *barbae*, gen. of *barba*, beard] BARBER'S ITCH
- tinea cruris** (krōr'is) [ModL, tinea of the leg; see CRURAL] JOCK ITCH
- tine-ar** [informal] a lack of discriminating sensitivity to music, poetry, etc.
- tin-e-id** (tīm'ē-īd) *n.* [*L. tinea*, graving worm, moth & -id] CLOTHES MOTH
- tin-foil** (tīn'fōil') *n.* 1 tin or an alloy of tin and lead in a very thin sheet or sheets, used in insulation, etc. 2 aluminum in a very thin sheet, used for wrapping food, etc.
- ting** (dn) *n.* [echoic] a single, light, ringing sound, as of a very small bell being struck —*vt.* -vi. -to make or cause to make a ting
- ting-a-ling** (tīŋ'ə-līŋ') *n.* [echoic] the sound of a small bell ringing
- tinge** (tīŋ) *vi.* tinged, ting'ing or ting'ling [L. *tingere*, to dye, stain < IE base \**teag-*, to moisten > Gr *teigēin*, to moisten, OHG *ṭunkon*, to dip] 1 to color slightly; give a tint to 2 to give a trace, slight flavor or odor; shade, etc. to [joy tinged with sorrow] —*n.* 1 a slight coloring; tint 2 a slight trace, flavor, odor, etc.; smack; touch —*SYN.* COLOR
- tin-gle** (tīŋ'gl) *vi.* -gled', -gling [ME *tinglen*, var. of *tinglen*, to tinkle] 1 to have a prickling or stinging feeling, as from cold, a sharp slap, excitement; to

## transmigrant • transputer

1540

See page xxi for pronunciation key.  
The e symbol indicates terms of American origin.

**trans-mi-grant** (trans mī'grānt, tranz-) *adj.* [L. *transmigrans*, pp. of *transmigrare*] that transmigrates —*n.* a person or thing that transmigrates; specif., an emigrant passing through a country or place on the way to the country in which he or she will be an immigrant

**trans-mi-grate** (-mī'grāt') *vi.* -grāt'ed, -grāt'ing [ME vt. *transmigraten* < L. *transmigrare*, pp. of *transmigrare*; see TRANS- & MIGRATE] 1 to move from one habitation, country, etc. to another 2 to pass into another body after death: said of the soul, as in Hindu religious belief —**trans-mi-gra'tor** *n.* —**trans-mi-gra'to'ry** (-grā'wō'ē) *adj.*

**trans-mi-gra-tion** (trans mī'grā'shən, tranz-) *n.* [L.(Ec) *transmigratio*] the act or process of transmigrating

**trans-mis-sible** (trans mīs'ə'bəl, tranz-) *adj.* [L. *transmissibilis* < L. *transmissus*; see fol. & -IBLE] capable of being transmitted —**trans-mis'si-bil'i-ty** *n.*

**trans-mis-sion** (trans mī'shən, tranz-) *n.* [L. *transmissio* < *transmissus*, pp. of *transmittere*; see fol.] 1 *a*) a transmitting or being transmitted *b*) something transmitted 2 the part of a motor vehicle, machine, etc. that transmits power from the engine to the driven members, as the wheels, by means of belts, fluids, gears, etc. 3 the passage of radio waves through space between the transmitting station and the receiving station —**trans-mis'sive** *adj.*

**trans-mit** (trans mīt', tranz-) *vt.* -mīt'ted, -mīt'ting [ME *transmitten* < L. *transmittere* < *trans-*, TRANS- + *mittere*, to send; see MISSION] 1 to send or cause to go from one person or place to another; esp. across intervening space or distances; transfer; dispatch; convey 2 to pass along impart (a disease, etc.) 3 to hand down to others by heredity, inheritance, etc. 4 to communicate (news, etc.) 5 *a*) to cause (light, heat, sound, etc.) to pass through air or some other medium [the sun *transmits* heat and light] *b*) to allow the passage of, conduct [water *transmits* sound] 6 to convey (force, movement, etc.) from one mechanical part to another 7 to send out (radio or television broadcasts, etc.) by electromagnetic waves —*vi.* to send out radio or television signals —**SYN.** CARRY —**trans-mit'tal** *n.* —**trans-mit'table** *adj.*

**trans-mit-tance** (-mīt'tāns) *n.* 1 the act or process of transmitting 2 the ratio of the radiant energy transmitted by a body to the total radiant energy received by the body

**trans-mit-ter** (trans mīt'tər, tranz-; for 2, usually *trans-mit'ter*, tranz-) *n.* 1 a person who transmits 2 a thing that transmits; specif., *a*) the part of a telegraphic instrument by which messages are sent *b*) the part of a telephone, behind or including the mouthpiece, that converts speech sound into electric impulses for transmission *c*) the apparatus that generates radio waves, modulates their amplitude or frequency, and transmits them by means of an antenna

**trans-mu-ti-fy** (trans mē'jā'fī, tranz-) *vt.* -fīed', -fī'ing [pseudo-L. formation] to change completely; transform, esp. in a grotesque or strange manner —**trans-mu'ti-fi'ca-tion** *n.*

**trans-mu-tane** (trans mīn'tān, tranz; trans mīn'tān, tranz-) *adj.* [L. *transmutans*] TRANSMUTANT

**trans-mun-dane** (trans mun'dān, tranz-) *adj.* [TRANS- + MUNDANE] beyond the world or worldly matters

**trans-mu-ta-tion** (trans myōt'ā'shən, tranz-) *n.* [ME *transmutacio* < LL. *transmutatio* < pp. of L. *transmutare*; see fol.] 1 a transmitting or being transmuted; change of one thing into another 2 [Rare] a fluctuation 3 Alchemy the conversion of base metals into gold and silver 4 Chem. the conversion of atoms of a given element into atoms of a different isotope or of a different element, as in radioactive disintegration or by nuclear bombardment —**trans-mu'ta-tional** *adj.* —**trans-mu'ta-tive** (-myōt'ā'tiv) *adj.*

**trans-mu-tate** (trans myōt'āt, tranz-) *vt.* -mūt'ed, -mūt'ing [ME *transmutare* < L. *transmutare* < TRANS- + *mutare*, to change; see MUTATE] to change from one form, species, condition, nature, or substance into another; transform; convert —**SYN.** TRANSFORM —**trans-mu'ta-bile** *adj.* —**trans-mu'ta-bly** *adv.*

**trans-na-tional** (trans nā'shə'nəl, tranz-) *adj.* extending or operating beyond the limits, interests, etc. of a single nation

**Trans-nis-tria** (trans nēs'trē'ā, tranz-; -nīs't-) region in E. Moldova; its status as a self-proclaimed republic seeking autonomy has been in dispute since 1991

**trans-o-ce-a-nic** (trans'ō'shə'nīk, tranz-) *adj.* 1 crossing or spanning the ocean 2 coming from or being on the other side of the ocean

**trans-om** (trans'əm) *n.* [LME *transom*, prob. altered < L. *transstrum*, cross-beam, lit., that which is across < *trans-* < TRANS-] 1 a crosspiece in a structure; specif., *a*) a lintel *b*) a horizontal crossbar above the top or middle of a window or the top of a door *c*) a small window or shutterlike panel directly over a door or window, usually joined to the TRANSOM (sense 1b) 3 any crosspiece; specif., *a*) the horizontal beam of a gallows or cross *b*) any of the transverse beams attached to the sternpost of a wooden ship *c*) the transverse, aftermost part of a boat with a square stern —**over the trans-**om by unlicensed subversion, as to a publisher; said of a manuscript, etc.

**trans-onic** (trans ōn'īk) *adj.* [TRANS- + SONIC] designating, of, or moving at a speed within the range of change from subsonic to supersonic speed

**trans-pa-cific** (trans'pə'sīfīk) *adj.* 1 crossing or spanning the Pacific 2 on the other side of the Pacific

**trans-pa-dāne** (trans'pə'dān, tranz pā'dān) *adj.* [L. *transpadanus* < *trans-*, TRANS- + *Padānus*, the Po] on the other (the northern) side of the river Po, from the viewpoint of Rome as the seat of the Roman Empire

**trans-par-en-cy** (trans per'ən sē, -par'ē-) *n.* 1 the quality or state of being transparent; also **trans-par'ence** 2 *pl.* -eases something transparent; specif., a piece of transparent or translucent material, esp. a positive film or slide, having a picture or design that is visible when light shines through it or that can be projected on a screen

**trans-par-ent** (trans per'ənt, -par'ē-) *adj.* [ME *transparent* < M. *transparens*, pp. of *transpare*, to be transparent < L. *trans-*, TRANS- + *parens*, pp. of *parere*, to appear] 1 transmitting light rays so that objects on the other side may be distinctly seen; capable of being seen through; neither opaque nor translucent 2 so fine in texture or open in mesh that objects on the other side may be seen relatively clearly; sheer; gauzy; diaphanous 3 easily understood; very clear 4 easily recognized or detected; obvious 5 without guile or concealment; open; frank; candid; specif., open to observation, public scrutiny, etc. [a *transparent* investigation into county corruption] —**SYN.** CLEAR —**trans-par'ent-ly** *adv.* —**trans-par'ent-ness** *n.*

**trans-per-sonal** (trans per'sə'nəl) *adj.* 1 that transcends the personal or the individual 2 designating or of psychology, psychotherapy, etc. concerned with matters beyond those of the individual personality, such as, variously, mysticism, spiritual consciousness, the occult, etc.

**trans-pi-cu-ous** (trans spī'kyūs əs) *adj.* [Modif. *transpicuus* < L. *transpicere*, to see through < TRANS- + *picere*, to look at; see SPY] transparent; esp., easily understood —**trans-pi-cu-ously** *adv.*

**trans-pi-er-ce** (trans pier's) *vt.* -pier'ced, -pier'cing [Fr. *transpercer*; see TRANS- & PERCE] 1 to pierce through completely 2 to pierce; penetrate

**trans-pi-ra-tion** (trans'pə'n'ā'shən) *n.* [ML *transpiration*] the act or process of transpiring; specif., the giving off of moisture, etc. through the pores of the skin or through the surface of leaves and other parts of plants

**trans-pi-re** (trans spī'r) *vt.* -spī'red, -spī'ring [Fr. *transpirer* < L. *transpirare* < L. *trans-*, TRANS- + *spirare*, to breathe; see SPIR] to cause (vapor, moisture, etc.) to pass through tissue or other permeable substances, esp. through the pores of the skin or the surface of leaves, etc. —*vi.* 1 to give off vapor, moisture, etc., as through the pores of the skin 2 to be given off, passed through pores, exhaled, etc. 3 to leak out; become known 4 to come to pass; happen —**SYN.** HAPPEN

**trans-plant** (trans plant', also, and for *n.* always, *trans'plant'*) *vt.* [ME *transplantare* < LL.(Ec) *transplantare*; see TRANS- & PLANT] 1 to dig up (a growing plant) from one place and plant it in another 2 to remove (people, animals, etc.) from one place and resettle in another 3 *Surgery* to transfer (tissue or an organ) from one individual or part of the body to another; graft —*vi.* 1 to do transplanting 2 to be capable of enduring transplantation —*n.* 1 the act or an instance of transplanting 2 something transplanted, as a bodily organ or seedling —**trans-plant'a-ble** *adj.* —**trans-plan'ta-tion** (-plan'tā'shən) *n.* —**trans-plant'er** *n.*

**trans-po-lar** (trans pō'lār) *adj.* extending or crossing a polar region [a *transpolar* air route]

**trans-pon-der** (trans spin'dər) *n.* [blend of TRANSMITTER & RESPONDER] 1 a radio or radar transceiver that automatically transmits electrical signals when actuated by a specific signal from an interrogator 2 any of the transceivers on a geostationary satellite that automatically relay signals, as of, audio and video channels, from and to an EARTH STATION

**trans-pon-tine** (trans plan'tīn, -tīn) *adj.* [L. TRANS- + L. *pōnis* (gen. *pōntis*), a bridge; see PONS] on the other side of an ocean

**trans-port** (trans pōrt', also, and for *n.* always, *trans'pōrt'*) *vt.* [ME *transporten* < MFr. *transporter* < L. *transportare*, to carry across < *trans-*, over, across + *portare*, to carry; see PORT] 1 to carry from one place to another, esp. over long distances 2 to carry away with emotion; enrapture; entrance 3 to carry off to a penal colony, etc.; banish; deport —*n.* 1 the act, process, or means of transporting; transportation; conveyance 2 strong emotion, esp. of delight or joy; rapture 3 a ship, airplane, train, etc. used to transport soldiers, freight, etc. 4 a convict sentenced to transportation —**SYN.** BANISH, CARRY, ECSTASY —**trans-port'a-ble** *adj.* —**trans-port'a-ble-ly** *adv.* —**transport'er** *n.*

**trans-por-ta-tion** (trans'pōr'tā'shən, -pōr-) *n.* [Fr. < L. *transportatio*] 1 a transporting or being transported 2 *a*) a means or system of conveyance *b*) the work or business of conveying passengers or goods 3 *a*) fare or a ticket for being transported 4 banishment for crime, as to a penal colony; deportation —**trans-por'ta-tional** *adj.*

**trans-pose** (trans pōz') *vt.* -posed', -pos'ing [ME *transposen* < MFr. *transposer* (for L. *transponere*); see TRANS- & POSE] 1 to transfer or shift; now, specif., to change the usual, normal, relative, or respective order or position of; interchange [inadvertently *transposed* the *e* and the *i* in "weird"] 2 to transfer (an algebraic term) from one side of an equation to the other, reversing the plus or minus value 3 to rewrite or play (a musical composition) in a different key or at another pitch level 4 [Obs.] to transform; convert —*vi.* to play music in a key or at a pitch level different from the one in which it is written —*n.* Math. a matrix obtained by interchanging the rows and columns of a given matrix —**trans-pos'a-ble** *adj.* —**trans-pos'er** *n.*

**trans-po-si-tion** (trans'pō'zishən) *n.* [ML *transpositio* < L. *transpositus*, pp. of *transponere*; see TRANS- & POSE] 1 a transposing or being transposed 2 the result of this; something transposed —**trans-po'si-tional** *adj.*

**trans-po-son** (trans pō'zən) *n.* [TRANSPONABLE + -ON, as in CIPHER] a segment of DNA that moves to a new location in a chromosome, or to another chromosome or cell, and alters the existing genetic instructions, sometimes producing significant changes

**trans-put-er** (trans pyōt'ər) *n.* [blend of TRANSISTOR & COMPUTER] a mi-



## uropod · USNG

1592

See page 904 for pronunciation key.  
The symbol indicates terms or persons of American origin.

with the urogenital or urinary system and its diseases —**urologic** (yoo'rō'lojīk) *adj.* **urologist** (yoo'rō'lojīst) *n.*

**uro-pod** (yoo'rō'pād) *n.* [**uro-** + **-pod**] an appendage of the last abdominal segment in certain crustaceans, as either of the pair in the tailfan of the lobster or shrimp

**uropygial gland** a large gland located at the base of the tail in most birds, that secretes an oil used in preening

**uro-pygi-um** (yoo'rō'pījē'əm) *n.*, pl. **-ia** (-ē'ə) or **-iums** [**Modi.** < **Gr** *uropygion*, altered (infl. by *uro-*, tail; see *uro-*) < *oropygion* < *orpyos*, end of the sacrum + *pyge*, rump; see *stomatopygia*] the hump at the rear extremity of a bird's body, from which the tail feathers grow —**uro-pygi-** *adj.*

**uro-scopy** (yoo'rō'skō'pē) *n.*, pl. **-scopies** [**uro-** + **-scopy**] examination of the urine, as for the diagnosis of disease —**uro-scope** (yoo'rō'skōp'ik) *adj.*

**urp** (urp) *int.* [**echoic**] used to suggest the sound of a belch

**Urhart** (ur'hart, -hārt') *n.* Sir Thomas 1611-60; Scot. writer & translator

**Ursa Major** (ur'sə) *n.*, lit., great bear; a prominent N constellation between Lyncx and Draco; it contains more than 50 visible stars, seven of which form the Big Dipper; the Great Bear

**Ursa Minor** (ur'sə) *n.*, lit., lesser bear; a N constellation surrounded by Draco and containing the north celestial pole and the Little Dipper; the Little Bear or the Bear; see also *Foras*

**ur-si-form** (ur'sə'fōrm) *adj.* [**U** *ursus*, a bear + **-form**] having the form or appearance of a bear

**ur-sine** (ur'sēn', -sīn) *adj.* [**L** *ursinus* < *ursus*, a bear, akin to *Gr* *arktos*, a bear] of, like, or characteristic of a bear; bearlike

**Ursprache** (ür'sprā'ka) [**Ger** < *ur-*, original (see *ur-*) + *sprache*, language] *n.* a reconstructed, hypothetical parent language, as Proto-Germanic

**Ursula** (ur'sə'la) *n.* [**ML**, dim. of *L* *ursa*, she-bear] 1 a feminine name 2 in Christian tradition, a Brit. princess said to have been martyred, along with 11,000 virgins, by the Huns at Cologne; her day is Oct. 21; also Saint Ursula

**Ursuline** (ur'sə'lin, -līn') *n.* [**Modi.** *Ursulina*: after Saint Ursula, the martyr] R.C. n. any member of a teaching order of nuns founded in 1535 —*adj.* of this order

**URT** *abbr.* upper respiratory tract

**ur-text** (ur'tekst') *n.* [**Ger**: see *ur-* + *text*] 1 the original text of a work 2 music an edition of a score intended to convey the composer's original musical intentions

**urticaria** (urt'ə'ker'ē'ə) *n.* [**Modi.** < *L* *urtica*, a nettle] **HIVES** —**urti-** *cardial* *adj.*

**urticate** (urt'ə'kāt') *vt.*, *vi.* **-cat'ed**, **-cat'ing** [**ML** *urticatus*, pp. of *urticare*, to sting < *L* *urtica*, a nettle, prob. < *urere*, to burn; see *ureto*] to sting with or as with nettles

**urtication** (urt'ə'kāt'shan) *n.* [**ML** *urticatio*] **Med.** 1 [Historical] the flogging of a paralyzed limb, etc. with nettles for the stimulating effect produced 2 any sensation of stinging or itching 3 the formation of urticarial wheals

**Uruguay** (ü'rō'gō'äp'ün, Sp. ü'rō'gō'äp'ün) *n.* city in Michoacán state, SW Mexico

**Uruguay** (yoo'rō'gwā, ü'rō'gō'äp'ün, Sp. ü'rō'gō'äp'ün) 1 country in SE South America, on the Atlantic; 68,039 sq mi (176,220 sq km); cap. Montevideo 2 river in SE South America flowing from S Brazil into the Rio de la Plata c. 1,000 mi (1,609 km) —**Ur-u-guay'an** *adj.*, *n.*

**ürüm-qi** (ü'rō'qō'm'che') *n.* city in NW China; capital of Xinjiang region; former translation *Urum'chi* / *-ch'i*

**Urundi** (ü'rō'qō'dē) *n.* the S portion of the former Ruanda-Urundi that is now Burundi

**urus** (yoo'rəs) *n.* [**L** < *PGmc* *ur-* (> *OHG* *ur*, *OE* *ur*, *AUROC*)] **AUROCHS**

**ur-u-shi-ol** (ü'rō'she'öl, ü'rō'roo' -öl') *n.* [**Jpn** *urushi*, lac tree, lacquer + *-ol*; coined (1907) by Toshiyuki Mashima, who isolated it] a poisonous, irritant liquid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, present in poison ivy, poison sumac, etc.

**us** (us) *pron.* [**ME** *us*, *ous* (acc. & dat. of *we* *we*) < *OE* *us*, etc., but also used, beside *us*, as acc., akin to *Ger* *us* < *IE* base *\*us-* < *\*es-*, *\*nos-*, pl. of *\*es-*, *\*we-* < *\*us-*, *\*nos-* *obj.* form of *we* (*help us* give us the books)]

**USAGE** —*us* is also used as a predicate complement with a linking verb [*It's us*] and in certain comparative constructions [*they hit better than us*], but they're not as agile as *us* on the base paths], although both usages are objected to by some

**US** or **U.S.** *abbr.* United States

**u.s.** *abbr.* 1 [**L** *ut supra*] as above 2 [**L** *ubi supra*] where (mentioned) above

**USA** *abbr.* 1 United States of America; also **U.S.A.** 2 United States Army

**us-a-ble** (yoo'zə'bal) *adj.* that can be used; fit, convenient, or ready for use —**us-a-bil'i-ty** (-bī'lē'tē) *n.*, **us-a-ble-ness** —**us'a-bly** *adv.*

**USAF** *abbr.* United States Air Force

**usage** (yoo'sij, -zj) *n.* [**OFr** < *ML* *usagium* < *L* *usare*; see *use*] 1 the act, way, or extent of using or treating; treatment; use 2 long-continued or established practice, habitual or customary use or way of acting; custom; habit 3 the way in which a word, phrase, etc. is used to express a particular idea; customary manner of using the words of a given language in speaking or writing, or an instance of this —**SYN.** *habit*

**usance** (yoo'sans) *n.* [**ME** < *MP* < *usant*, pp. of *user*; see *use*] 1 the time

allowed for the payment of a foreign bill of exchange, as established by custom 2 [**Obs.**] *a*) *use* *b*) *usage* *c*) *usury*

**USB** *abbr.* Universal Serial Bus; used to designate a kind of standard interface for connecting peripherals to a computer

**USCG** *abbr.* United States Coast Guard

**US dollar** United States dollar(s)

**USDA** *abbr.* United States Department of Agriculture

**use** (yooz; for *n.* *yōs*) *vt.* *used* (yōzəd; with "to", usually *yōs'to*), *us'ing* [**ME** *usen* < *OFr* *user* < *VL* *\*usare* < *L* *usare*, pp. of *uti*, to use] 1 to put or bring into action or service; employ for or apply to a given purpose 2 to practice; exercise [to use one's judgment] 3 to act or behave toward; treat [to use a friend badly] 4 to consume, expend, or exhaust by use; often with *up* [to use up one's energy] 5 *a*) to smoke or chew (tobacco) *b*) to take or consume habitually [to use drugs] 6 to exploit or treat (a person) as a means to some selfish end —*vi.* 1 to be accustomed; be wont; now only in the past tense, with an infinitive, meaning "did at one time" [*he used to live in Iowa*] 2 [**Now** Chiefly *Dial.*] to frequent; resort —*n.* [**ME** < *OFr* < *L* *usus*] 1 the act of using or the state of being used 2 the power or ability to use [to regain the use of an injured hand] 3 the right or permission to use [to grant a neighbor the use of one's car] 4 the need, opportunity, or occasion to use [no further use for his services] 5 an instance or way of using 6 the quality that makes a thing useful or suitable for a given purpose; advantage; usefulness; worth; utility 7 the object, end, or purpose for which something is used 8 function, service, or benefit 9 constant, continued, customary, or habitual employment, practice, or exercise, or an instance of this; custom; habit; practice; wont 10 the particular form of ritual or liturgy practiced in a given church, diocese, etc. 11 *L* *law* *a*) the enjoyment of property, as from occupying, employing, or exercising *b*) [**infl.** by *OFr* *us*, gain < *L* *opus*, a work] profit, benefit, or advantage, esp. that from lands and tenements held in trust by another —**have no use for** 1 to have no need of 2 to have no wish to deal with; be impatient with 3 to have no affection or respect for; dislike strongly —**in use** being used —**make use of** to use; have occasion to use —**put to use** to use; find a use for

**SYN.** —*use* implies the putting of a thing into action or service so as to accomplish an end [to use a pencil, a suggestion, etc.]; *employ*, a somewhat more elevated term, implies the putting to useful work of something not in use at that moment [to employ a vacant lot as a playground] and, with reference to persons, suggests a providing of work and pay [she employs five accountants]; *utilize* implies the putting of something to a practical or profitable use [to utilize chemical byproducts]

**use-a-ble** (yoo'zə'bal) *adj.* *alt. sp.* of *USABLE* —**use'a-bil'i-ty** (-bī'lē'tē) *n.*, **use'a-ble-ness** —**use'a-bly** *adv.*

**used** (yoozəd; see note at *USE*) *vt.*, *vi.* *pt.* & *pp.* of *USE* —*adj.* 1 that has been used 2 **SECONDHAND** —**be (or get) used to** to be (or become) familiar with or accustomed to [to get used to the rainy weather] See also *use* (vt. 1)

**use-ful** (yoo'sfəl) *adj.* that can be used to advantage; serviceable; helpful; beneficial; often, having practical utility —**use'ful-ly** *adv.* —**use'ful-ness** *n.*

**use-less** (-lēs) *adj.* 1 having no use; unserviceable; worthless 2 to no purpose; ineffectual; of no avail —**SYN.** *futile* —**use'less-ly** *adv.* —**use'less-ness** *n.*

**user** (yoo'zar) *n.* [sense 1 < *usare* + *-er*; in sense 2 a substantive use of *OFr* *user*, to use] 1 a person or thing that uses something (stated or implied); specific, *user* a person who uses drugs; addict *b*) a person who makes use of a computer 2 *Law* *a*) the exercise of a right of use (*n.* 11a) *b*) a right of use, based on long use

**user-friendly** (-frend'le) *adj.* easy to use, operate, or understand; said of computer software, applications, etc.

**user-name** (-nām') *n.* *Comput.* a name registered with a network, website, etc., that identifies a particular user and, often together with a password, permits access

**USES** *abbr.* United States Employment Service

**USGS** *abbr.* United States Geological Survey

**U-shaped** (yoo'shap't) *adj.* having the shape of a U

**U-shas** (ü'shās) *n.* [**Sans** *Uśas*, dawn] the Hindu, or Vedic, goddess of the dawn

**usher** (ush'ər) *n.* [**ME** *usher*, < *OFr* *uisier* < *L* *ostiarus*, doorkeeper; see *ostiarus*] 1 an official doorkeeper 2 a person whose duty it is to show people to their seats in a theater, church, etc. 3 a person whose official duty is to precede someone of rank, as in a procession, or to introduce unacquainted persons at a formal function 4 any of the groom's attendants at a wedding whose duties include showing guests to their seats and escorting the bridesmaids 5 [**Obs.**] in Great Britain, an assistant teacher in a boys' school —*vt.* 1 to act as an usher to; escort or conduct (others) to seats, etc. 2 to precede, or be a forerunner of; often with *in*

**usher-ette** (ush'ər'et) *n.* a woman or girl usher, as in a theater; no longer a common term; see *-ette*

**USTA** *abbr.* United States Tennis Association

**Usk** (usk) river flowing from S Wales through W England into the Severn estuary; 60-mi (97 km)

**Üs-ki-dar** (ü'skō'dār') section of Istanbul, Turkey, on the Asian side of the Bosphorus

**USM** *abbr.* United States Mail 2 United States Mint

**USMC** *abbr.* United States Marine Corps

**USN** *abbr.* United States Navy

**USNG** *abbr.* United States National Guard